

GLOBE

June 2002



Language
Day **2002**

Serving the military and civilian community for the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the Presidio of Monterey



Housing Help: The Army and a selected private developer will change how service members and their families live at the Presidio of Monterey. The Residential Communities Initiative is slated to replace and renovate existing substandard military housing. **8**



On The Cover: More than 3,000 California students flocked to DLI May 3 to learn how the Department of Defense teaches languages. Students and teachers witnessed language learning and experienced many cultures during Language Day 2002. **18**



Answering The Call: Eleven local fire departments responded to blinding smoke and fire April 10 at an old barracks building on the Ord Military Community. More than 50 fire fighters battled the simulated blaze to test their skills in a real-world situation. **24**

INSIDE

Taking Care Of The Family

Whenever citizen soldiers are called to active duty, many of their spouses are left at home without adequate support groups or knowledge of available resources. That changed Feb. 13 when spouses from the Nevada National Guard attended a two-day training course here. *By Bob Britton* **4**

Family Tradition

Shauna Caldwell faced the decision of which language to study when she arrived to DLI. After narrowing her choices, she called home and discovered her grandfather had studied Chinese. She tells her story of following in his footsteps. *By Bob Britton* **16**

Cracking The Code

Keith Little, one of the 28 original Navajo code talkers, tells how he and his fellow soldiers created a never-before written version of the Navajo language to form a code that proved unbreakable to the Japanese during the numerous Pacific campaigns of World War II. *By Bob Britton* **6**

Keeping It Running

More than 10,000 runners and walkers from 28 countries competed in the 17th Annual Big Sur International Marathon April 28. Although the race was a success, organizers say it wouldn't be possible without the support of the more than 300 DLI volunteers. *By Bob Britton* **22**

GLOBE Editorial Staff

Commandant Commander
Col. Kevin M. Rice
Command Sergeant Major
Command Sgt. Major
Eugene B. Patton III
Editor-in-Chief
Lt. Col. Kay Moore

Chief, Public Affairs
Michael J. Murphy
Command Information Officer
Bob Britton
Editor
Sgt. Mitch Frazier
Photographer
PHAN Briand Guzman

The *GLOBE* is an authorized publication under the provisions of AR 360-1 and the Associated Press Style Guide for members of the Department of Defense. Contents of the *GLOBE* are not necessarily official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of Defense, Department of the Army, or DLIFLC. It is published monthly by the Public Affairs Office, DLIFLC, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5006, phone (831) 242-6427 or facsimile (831) 242-5464 (DSN 878). The *GLOBE* has a circulation of 3,500 and is printed by offset press. The commandant, public affairs officer and editor reserve the right to edit materials as necessary to conform to *GLOBE* editorial policies. All photos, unless otherwise credited, are Department of Defense photos.

THOUGHTS FROM THE FIELD

Army's top linguist recalls days behind the Wall

RAY LANE ALDRICH

There I was, a hundred miles behind the Iron Curtain at 300 feet, surrounded by Russians, fighting the Cold War. Well, that may be a little heavy. I was stationed in Berlin. I was, however, sitting in a rolling, reclining chair, inside a big stone building, out of the weather, subject to absolutely no "G" forces, working for the Air Force's 6912th Security Squadron. It was 1962. The Wall had been up much less than a year, and there really was an Iron Curtain. Here I was, a hundred miles behind it. It's hard to figure anything that gets much better than that if you're 20 years old. I'm fighting the Russians on a daily basis. As a matter of fact, I'm surrounded by them. I'm fairly comfortable, warm and dry. The headsets were a little bothersome, but nobody was shooting at me, and the meals were regular.

I'd been a mediocre Russian student at the Air Force's language training program at Indiana University, and I had a pregnant wife waiting to come over and join me. I had to balance, in my mind, what was it that I was most concerned about? Was it my family, the responsible choice, or this neat chance to fight the Cold War in Berlin, the sin capitol of Europe? I ultimately took the easy way out and opted for both -- Berlin and bride.

I got to Berlin before the leaves grew back on the trees from winter. It had been an overnight train ride, locked into the Duty Train, while we rode north from Frankfurt and then turned east across East Germany. The sun was up when we rode through the East German suburbs and into the city of West Berlin. I was glued to the window. Everything was gray and brown and unsimiling. It was all so "foreign." The bus ride to Templehof Air Base from the Lichtefelde West train station wasn't much better. Still gray and brown and unsimiling, just lots more people and lots more cars. I signed into the 6912th, was assigned a room, found the chow hall and the NCO Club and went to work. I got my training on what I'd really be doing as a Russian linguist for the Air Force. It was even more fun than I had imagined. The more I learned, the more fun it was. There was this great big puzzle, and they were actually paying me to help figure it out. Oh, and don't forget, I was really fighting the Russians and the Cold War.

I came down for breakfast in the chow hall one morning, shortly after I arrived. The chow hall was full of Army guys, carrying guns. If that wasn't bad enough, after breakfast on my way to work at Head Building East, the easternmost arm of the Templehof arch, I discovered I was surrounded by these guys and their guns. I discovered there were tanks in the area, our tanks, and they'd set up a machinegun nest in front of Head Building East. Nobody bothered to tell me what was happening. I thought the Russians were just around the corner.

It was an exercise. One of many that we had. I didn't know any better. Talk about the pucker factor. Still, this was within my first few days at Templehof, and it didn't make me feel warm and fuzzy.

But the job was SO awesome. We were actually fighting the Russians and the Warsaw Pact on a day-to-day basis. We were convinced we were winning the Cold War. As a matter of fact, we probably did win the Cold War. A friend and I have discussed writing a novel about those days. We'll call it, "How Walt Smith and I Won the Cold War."

We used the Russian on a day-to-day basis and acquired a kind of casual understanding of the language and the way it was used. When I went back to college, I was sitting in a class at the University of California at Santa Barbara and read something aloud, the instructor said, "You know, I don't think you missed a single accent in that whole page of reading." I said, "I don't know, that's just kinda the way they say it."

Going to language school and studying Russian just opened up all sorts of neat, fun things for me to do. I still mess with it from time to time. I was pleasantly surprised when I was evaluated at DLI and discovered I hadn't forgotten as much as I feared. It gave me an insight into the Soviet Union and some of the reasons they did what they did. It gave me a feeling of contributing when I used my understanding of the language and the culture to provide an answer.

I didn't study as hard as I should have, but that's probably a common comment. I went to Indiana University, where the Air Force had their Basic Russian program back in the 60s. We were, probably, the lowest form of life in Bloomington. Lower even than real students, because we were military students. In the apartment my wife and I finally rented, we had to promise to be out of it in time for the "real" students to rent the following fall. I studied Russian 6-8 hours a day, dreamed in Russian, even talked in my sleep in Russian. I was very careful never to tell anybody that I sleep-talked Russian for fear I'd lose my clearance and never get to do the job, what ever that was.

We had native speakers. There was the Taxicab Driver, the female Discus Thrower, and the Doctor. Once a week we'd see a real live "linguist." The "linguist" was an anglo who spoke Russian and attempted to explain all this grammar that the Native Speakers had been unable to explain.

After class we took off our uniforms as soon as we finished classes and put off doing our homework. We did, of course, have to wear uniforms during class (contrary to what I had been told when they signed me up for language training while I was being processed into Air Force Basic Training). Occasionally we would wander over in uniform, and make the ROTC students salute us. That was the only life form even slightly lower on the food chain than we, and it provided a welcome break in the routine.

By hook or crook, we all learned Russian; then we went to Goodfellow Air Force Base in San Angelo, Texas where we learned how to use the Russian in our job. And, after significant security warnings, off we went to our first real assignment and won the Cold War.

Editor's Note: Aldrich manages the Army's military foreign language program at the Pentagon. He has served as a linguist for 40 years studying both Russian and German. He served 12 years in the Air Force and retired from the Army before moving to the Army Foreign Language Propensity Office as a civilian.

teaching **THOSE** who **TAKE CARE** of the troops

BY BOB BRITTON

Whenever citizen soldiers are called to active duty, many of their spouses are left at home without adequate military support groups or knowledge of available resources and benefits. That situation changed Feb. 13-14 when 15 spouses from the Nevada Army National Guard and two people from the Presidio of Monterey attended a two-day Army Family Team Building course at the Weckerling Center.

"Our main goal was having the spouses become self-sufficient and learning how to teach others," said Melanie Knapp-Cook, a contractor for the Presidio of Monterey's Army Family Team Building course.

Six participants' husbands are deployed on active duty with the 72nd Military Police Company, Nevada Army National Guard, providing security for the Presidio of Monterey and Ord

Military Community.

"We taught spouses who had never been in military team building classes how to deal with the military lifestyle," Knapp-Cook said. "The Nevada Army National Guard family members specifically had little understanding of military life. Since their husbands' units are scattered all over Nevada, we instruct their spouses in the AFTB idea. Then they can return

home and instruct others about expectations and being separated from their military spouses."

Knapp-Cook coordinated instruction with Capt. Joanne Farris from the Nevada Army National Guard. Farris had previously gone through the program and is a master trainer herself. Knapp-Cook and Farris decided to bring the spouses to Monterey since the master trainers and course materials were located here.

During the AFTB course, master trainers taught the students how to instruct, set up classrooms, identify and relate to their audience and make oral presentations before groups of people.

"The Nevada spouses will teach others about military benefits, entitlements and compensation, military terms and acronyms and adapting to military changes in lifestyles and basic problem-solving," Knapp-Cook said.

"They also learned about Army Community Service and its programs,

available help from other agencies, operational readiness of military units and a military chain of command."

"The most important part of this two-day training for me was building up my confidence, being able to learn something different and reaching out to help others," said Natalie Martinez, the spouse of an MP on duty at the Presidio.

"When my husband's unit activated and came to Monterey, we didn't have a family support group in Nevada to help us get together and talk about our family separations. Captain Farris invited all spouses to take this AFTB course, and I thought it was a good idea," Martinez said. "By learning these things and communicating with others, we don't put so much stress on ourselves or on our military spouses called to active duty. After returning to our hometowns, we use the different training methods such as stress management or enhancing relationships

to cope with the separation."

This was Martinez's first separation from her husband since he joined the Nevada National Guard 12 years ago, she said.

"I support him totally. I know he has to do it, but I miss him. We both have good and bad days with the deployment, but he is helping our country. We all need to understand, appreciate and support him and his fellow soldiers."

Retired Command Sgt. Maj. Wayne Willson volunteered to attend the class, leaving his home in Nevada to assist the soldiers and families of the 72nd.

"I wanted to get qualified as a trainer so I could return to Nevada and work with the family training teams to assist the training manager with support problems and issues," Willson said. "As a retiree, my concerns were retiree issues. I told retirees that instead of volunteering for active duty again, especially after September 11, they

should help the younger soldiers and families with support programs and resources. With my experience as an active-duty soldier and retiree, I can give advice to young soldiers and their families."

Dana Keithley, wife of the 72nd's first sergeant, said she appreciated the course for the materials and instruction knowledge she will take back home and pass along to other spouses.

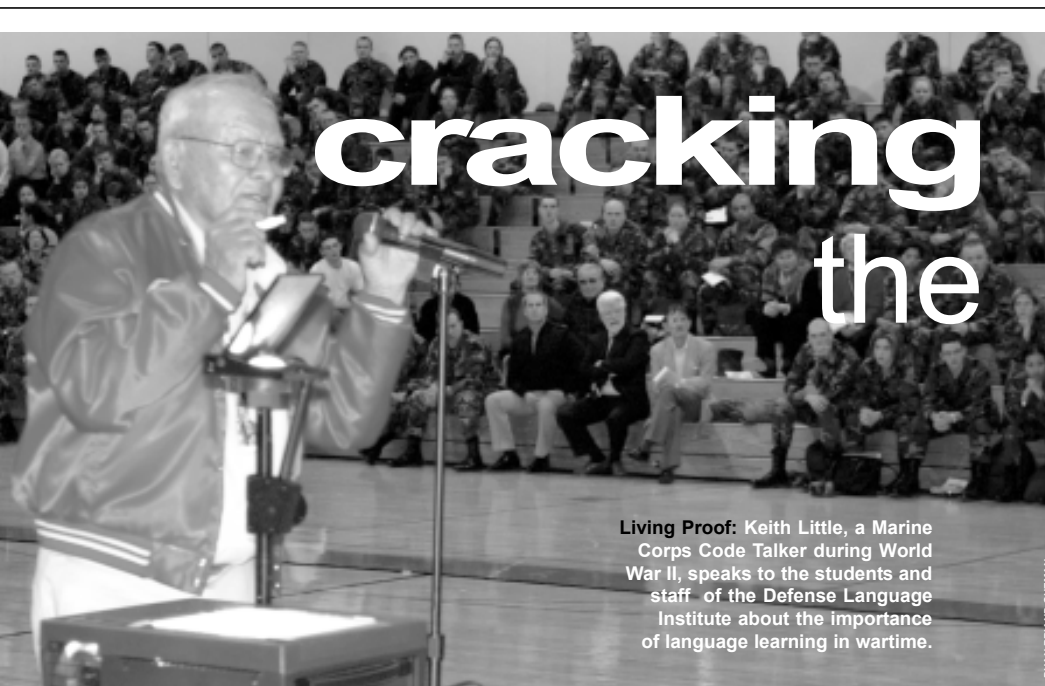
"One of my goals in coming to this course was finding out about family contacts and supporting services," Keithley said. "The most challenging part of the course for me was learning to be an extemporaneous speaker and speaking in front of other people. I had never been a public speaker before, so this was a first for me."

This is the second deployment in the recent past for the soldiers of the 72nd. The troops were deployed to Saudi Arabia to support forces in Operation Desert Storm.



Standing Guard: Pfc. Ariel Morales, 72nd Military Police Company, guards the Presidio's Pvt. Bolio Gate May 15. Morales, along with nearly 100 other Nevada National Guardsmen, was deployed here shortly after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, leaving behind families and friends.

PHAN BRAND GIZMAN



Living Proof: Keith Little, a Marine Corps Code Talker during World War II, speaks to the students and staff of the Defense Language Institute about the importance of language learning in wartime.

PHAN BRIANO GUZMAN

CODE

**He grew up Navajo.
He enlisted in the Marines.
He helped win the war.**

BY BOB BRITTON

“The Few. The Proud. The Marines.”

It was more than just the Marine Corps motto to Keith Little and his fellow Navajo Code Talkers during World War II.

It was a way of life.

Little recalled his days in combat Jan. 16 at the Defense Language Institute's Price Fitness Center. Little, along with the other 28 original code talkers, created a written version of the Navajo language to form a code that proved unbreakable to the Japanese throughout the numerous Pacific island campaigns of World War II.

“My main mission was to carry a radio and other communications equipment for the battalion commander and transmit messages,” Little said. “I followed him around wherever he went—to the command post, to the front lines or to the rear. Sometimes these messages were written, other times they

were verbal.”

Little enlisted in the Marines from the Navajo reservation at 17 in 1943, and attended the Corps' Navajo Code Talkers communication school at Camp Pendleton, Calif., before shipping out with the 4th Marine Division in January 1944.

“During World War II, the Marine Corps originally wanted 200 Navajo who could read and write to start up the Code Talkers School,” Little said. “However, only 29 were taken to start the school. Previously, the Navajo language was strictly oral, with no alphabet or symbols and handed down from generation to generation.”

Original code talkers came up with military terms such as turtles for tanks, hummingbirds for fighter planes, eggs for bombs and iron fish for submarines. Other Navajo in the Pacific campaigns came up with similar terms for other military subjects, Little said.

“After the Navajo Code Talkers Communications School was started, all students had to memorize everything, including a new Navajo dictionary,” Little said. “They could not take pencils, pens, papers or books or any other material from the classrooms. They couldn't tell other Navajo what they did in the Marines other than say they were Marine riflemen.”

Code talkers could translate, transmit and retranslate messages within 30 seconds, not the 30 minutes it took for code machines to decipher messages. All Navajo code talkers had non-Navajo bodyguards with orders to shoot them if captured. This way the secret codes couldn't be broken.

During his tenure with the 4th Marine Division, Little served on Roi-Namur Island, Kwajalein Atolls, and the Marshall Island group in February 1944. He later served in Eniwetok Atolls, followed by Saipan and Tinian Islands in the Marianas Island group and Iwo Jima in the Volcanos Island group in 1945.

“My initial battle was on the Roi-Namur Atoll,” Little said. “It was quite an experience. You can train and train, but in combat, you don't know what's going to happen as you could be the next person shot, killed or wounded.”

At Eniwetok, Little's company took part in a recon mission of a long chain of islands.

“We went by submarine, surfaced, got into a rubber boat, landed on the main island and scouted around for activity,” Little said. “We went by rubber boat from island to island and saw about four islands. Some were pretty good sized, others maybe one half-mile in length or width. We never

saw any Japanese enemy on the islands.”

Saipan was occupied by the Japanese and had two airfields and some military installations. The Marines' mission was to establish a base on one of the islands and use the airfields as a staging area for flights to Japan.

“We encountered quite a few Japanese on Saipan,” Little said. “We had a Japanese counterattack once at 3:30 in the morning that we beat back. The Japanese were dug in with pillboxes and other emplacements. We made sure we defeated the Japanese so there would be no danger later on. It took us about three weeks to go from one end of the island to the other.”

Little was part of one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the war — Iwo Jima. Initial American intelligence estimates thought the island could be taken in about four days.

Instead, it took Marines and other forces almost a month to take the island, clean it out and defeat the Japanese forces.

“Iwo Jima was a well-defended island. All Japanese had rifles or other weapons with orders to kill and defeat the enemy,” he said. “I came ashore with the third wave of Marines. Most Marines were pinned down on the

beach. After a while, we were able to move inland to occupy some more ground. As we moved out, all hell broke loose on the beach. The camouflaged Japanese gun emplacements on high ground opened up and pinned us down against the soft and wet volcanic sand. We were pinned down for several days. On Iwo Jima, I never saw an enemy soldier coming toward or running away from us. They were continuously hidden in pillboxes, gun emplacements, tunnels and caves. My most challenging code talker mission was pinpointing the enemy locations on Iwo Jima, locating the enemy front lines and estimating the distance to potential enemy targets for our artillery or aircraft missions.”

By the end of the war, about 420 Navajos had served as code talkers.

Little was discharged from the Marines in 1945 after the war and went back to the Navajo reservation. However, he and other code talkers couldn't tell anyone about their secret missions until 1968 or 1969.

On Sept. 17, 1992, the Pentagon honored living Navajo Code Talkers with a permanent code talker exhibit in the Pentagon hall of honor.

The exhibit includes photographs, equipment, the original code and an explanation of how the code worked.

Coming Soon: Houses like this at the Ord Military Community will get replaced or renovated thanks to the Residential Communities Initiative.

housing HELP

A new program is underway to improve military housing on the Peninsula

The Army and a selected private developer will change how service members and their families live in the future at the Presidio of Monterey thanks to the Residential Communities Initiative program which will replace existing substandard military family housing with new state of the art single family homes.

Under the RCI concept, the Army will partner with a private civilian developer for about 50 years to completely revitalize family housing at the Presidio, Ord Military Community, the Naval Post Graduate School and La Mesa Housing area, said Patrick Kelly, the Presidio's Residential Communities Initiative program director.

The developer would spend up to

\$300 million over the next 10 years and up to \$3.5 billion over the next 50 years to modernize the existing military housing areas and build new houses with private financing.

Service members will continue to receive the basic allowance for housing and pay it as rent to the developer. Rental revenue will cover costs of developing, operating and maintaining the new post housing, Kelly said.

The Army will lease the housing areas and lands to the developers, who would construct, revitalize, manage and maintain the quarters over this 50-year period, according to a fact sheet published by RCI.

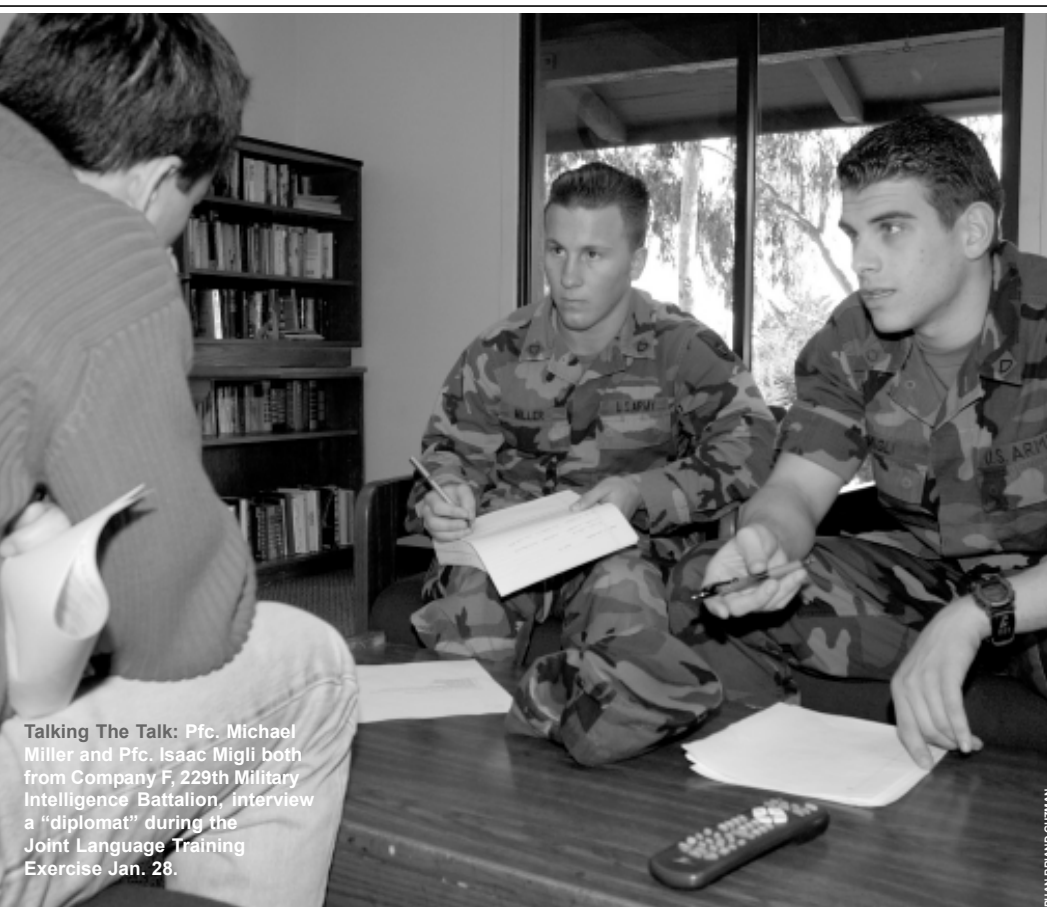
"RCI is an exceptional program that benefits both the military community in California and the state's economy," said Geoffrey Prosch, principal deputy assistant Secretary of the Army for

Installations and Environment. "By partnering with a private development entity, we will provide high-quality housing communities to our military service members and their families. By using a combination of military construction and authorities provided by military housing legislation, we will create quality housing."

As part of the joint partnership, the Department of the Army could provide extra funds for the civilian contractors for the modernization program since private developers wouldn't be able to absorb all expenses themselves.

Under the RCI program, the Army will create modern, attractive communities to replace existing military houses on posts across the country. These new residential communities would include quality landscaping, open recreational

See HOUSING Page 14



PHAN BRIAND GUZMAN

Talking The Talk: Pfc. Michael Miller and Pfc. Isaac Migli both from Company F, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, interview a "diplomat" during the Joint Language Training Exercise Jan. 28.

Making It Real

BY BOB BRITTON

Nearly 50 language students find out what their future careers hold in store during a new version of the joint language training exercise.

A fishing vessel, rocked by a typhoon in the South China Sea, radios distress. The U.S. Navy responds, rescues the Chinese crew and finds drugs aboard. How do the sailors communicate?

Defense Language Institute Chinese-Mandarin student linguists had to figure that out during a Joint Language Training Exercise, JLTX, Jan. 28 to Feb. 1.

Forty-eight DLI students also interrogated 'Chinese merchant seamen' and 'illegal immigrants' and translated for 'diplomats' played by 20 faculty members. For the first time during a DLI JLTX, student linguists interacted with the U.S. Coast Guard Station Monterey and Naval Postgraduate School students.

Coordinators included Maj. David Tatman, associate dean of Asian School I and the exercise planner; Coast Guard Lt. Thomas Stuhldreier, commander of Coast Guard Station Monterey, Air Force Master Sgt. Cory Christianson, chief military language instructor of Asian School I, Coast Guardsmen Petty Officer 2nd Class Darryl Lanki and Petty Officer 3rd Class David Lewman.

"This was a scenario-based exercise," Tatman said, "an evolution of earlier language exercises conducted at the Military Operations in Urban Terrain, MOUT, site on the former Fort Ord. We wanted to put our students into a more realistic environment to use their language skills — especially their Final Learning Objective skills — to accomplish various missions.

"Since military linguists frequently work in a joint environment, we wanted to make this a real joint exercise, involving other service units. We

worked with Lieutenant Stuhldreier to create a realistic situation allowing our students and his Coast Guard people to interact," Tatman said.

"It was a good experience for my guys to use interpreters and practice boat-boarding interview techniques," Stuhldreier said. "It was a good opportunity for Major Tatman's students to put their language skills to work in a simulated field environment."

Coast Guardsman Lanki, who led the Coast Guard's efforts, had real-world experiences to offer. Once stationed on Guam aboard a Coast Guard cutter, he faced a real Chinese boat-smuggling operation at sea.

Having never participated in exercises or real situations dealing with smugglers or interpreters, Coast Guardsman Lewman found the first two days of the JLTX an eye-opening experience and welcomed future participation with DLI students.

The second and third phases added complexity to the JLTX scenario. They featured a typhoon, ships in distress, rescued and detained fishermen and subsequent diplomacy among three countries.

"During the simulated typhoon around the Spratley Islands in the South China Sea," said Christianson, "the U.S. Navy responded to the distress call from a People's Republic of China fishing vessel. Navy crewmembers rescued the Chinese crew, who had been smuggling illegal drugs."

Another part of the scenario had a Philippine fishing boat tossed around by the same fierce storm. Its crew reached a nearby island garrisoned by the Chinese military.

"The Chinese rescued the Filipino fishermen, who noticed illegal drug operations on the island," Christianson said. "The 'Peoples' Liberation Army' members refused to release the Filipino fishermen, fearing they'd tell everyone about the illegal activities.

During the final day of the exercise, student negotiators tried to convince the Chinese it was in their best interests to release the Filipino sailors. The United States acted as mediator between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China. We had U.S., PRC and Philippine teams.

"Our students translated and interpreted, while DLI language teachers and staff members role-played Chinese and Filipino diplomatic personnel and Naval Postgraduate Students practiced diplomatic mediation," Christianson said.

About a dozen NPS students and a professor role-played subject matter experts and mediators during the diplomatic session. These students are taking an international security studies course dealing with Southeast Asia, Tatman said.

Pfc. Luke Harbaugh, a Chinese-Mandarin student from Company F, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, found the JLTX a revelation. Harbaugh said he learned how his language training measured up, and he has a better understanding of what to expect in real-life situations. He noted that the diplomatic part of the exercise involved a fast pace and a high level of translation effort.

Navy Lt. Paul Postolaki, in Asian studies at NPS, role-played a diplomat during the mock negotiations among China, the Philippines and the United States.

"I enjoyed working with the DLI students in the Southeast Asian scenario," Postolaki said. "I was pleased with the way the JLTX was handled with the language spoken fast here. This JLTX put things into proper perspective."

Tatman and his staff plan to hold similar JLTXs and will include more Chinese-Mandarin classes and the other languages taught at Asian School I — and the Coast Guard and NPS.



One More Time:
Command Sgt. Maj. Ronnie Chaney stands in front of the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion during his retirement ceremony March 28 on Soldier Field.

PHAN BRIAND GUZMAN

Battalion's top NCO retires after 25 years in uniform

BY BOB BRITTON

His large presence, shiny combat boots and booming voice couldn't be missed as he walked around the Presidio of Monterey inspecting his soldiers from the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion. He was called a "gentle

giant," but he wasn't timid about correcting soldiers when necessary, or encouraging young troops to do their best in both physical training and in language studies.

He cared about his soldiers and went out of his way to help them.

Command Sgt. Maj. Ronnie Chaney, the senior enlisted advisor of the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, retired on Soldier Field March 28 after a 25-year military career. He served as the command sergeant major here since June 1999 returning to his military intelligence roots where he studied Russian early in his career at the Defense Language Institute.

"The Army is the best place in the world to learn and grow," Chaney said. "The Army lets you make mistakes and learn from them. I'm deeply proud of the all soldiers in the battalion and thank all soldiers who mentored me along the way. We have the best cadre in the Army and invaluable civilians who support us."

Command Sgt. Maj. Jackie Moore replaced Chaney as the battalion's senior noncommissioned officer. She arrives at DLI from her most recent assignment at the 344th Military Intelligence Battalion, 111th Military Intelligence Brigade at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas. Like Chaney, she also studied basic Russian at the Presidio.

"Command Sergeant Major Ronnie Chaney has earned tremendous respect and admiration from the NCO Corps around the world," Moore said.

"It's fitting that Command Sergeant Major Chaney retire at DLI where he began his Army career as a Russian linguist analyst," said Lt. Col. Jayvee Vaene, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion commander. "He is a true professional who knew the pulse of the battalion with its enlisted soldiers and NCOs. He talked with soldiers in the barracks, in classrooms, at dining facilities and during training."

During the change of responsibility and retirement ceremony, Chaney received the Legion of Merit award, the Knowlton Outstanding Military Intelligence Award, a retiree pin, certificate of retirement and a certificate of appreciation. His wife, Meghan, also received a certificate of appreciation and flowers.

"He is a true professional who knew the pulse of the battalion with his NCOs and soldiers."

Talking about freedom

Army's top chaplain hosts National Prayer Breakfast, speaks about religious freedoms

Religious freedoms were the focus of the keynote address by Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) Gaylord Gunhus, chief of Army chaplains, during the National Prayer Breakfast at Gen. Stilwell Community Center March 15.

Before Gunhus' address, Defense Language Institute chaplains narrated a tribute to service members missing in action and listed in a prisoner of war status. A table topped with several items served as a reminder of the sacrifices of the MIAs/POWs. A white tablecloth, a red rose, a ribbon, a bread dish, a lemon, salt, reversed glasses, empty tilted chairs and military headgear from the different services placed on the table represented the hardships, loneliness and suffering MIAs/POWs have endured.

Pvt. Lindsay Clark and Pvt. Kristen Kogge honored the MIAs and POWs with "Taps" before Gunhus' address.

Col. Kevin Rice, commandant of the Defense Language Institute and commander of DLI and the Presidio of Monterey, said his experiences as a military attaché at the American Embassy in Beijing, Peoples Republic of China, from 1997 to 2000 made him aware of what religious freedom was, since Chinese people are forbidden to choose their religion.

"We have freedom of religion, unlike Communist China which has none," Rice said. "We are a tolerant people and welcome all religions."

America's tolerance of all religious beliefs were voiced when Capt. Ari Schein read a Jewish Scripture in Hebrew, Father Michael Drury read a Catholic Scripture lesson, and Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class Sabur Muhammad Poe recited a Muslim Scripture in Arabic.

"During September 11, our nation stood up together like never before," Gunhus said. "We come from diverse backgrounds to merge as one people who care for one another. Our greatest asset for living is love for our fellow man



Chief Chaplain:
Maj. Gen. Gaylord Gunhus, chief of Army chaplains, addresses the assembly during the National Prayer Breakfast at the Stilwell Community Center March 15.

PHAN BRIAND GUZMAN

BY BOB BRITTON

or woman."

During the breakfast, Tony Burke sang a musical selection, while the Army choir sang the "National Anthem," "God Bless the U.S.A." and "America the Beautiful."

Gunhus has served as the U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Chaplains, the command chaplain for the Training and Doctrine Command, command chaplain for U.S. Army Europe, I Corps and Installation Chaplain at Fort Lewis, Wash.

He also served as 9th Infantry Division chaplain at Fort Lewis, the Chief of Concepts and Studies Division and Chief, Concepts Integration

Division, Directorate of Combat Development, Soldier Support Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

He has also served stints in Heidelberg, Germany, the Republic of Vietnam, Fort Lewis, Wash., and Fort Sill, Okla.

Gunhus' military education includes the Chaplain Officer Basic Course, the Chaplain Advanced Course, the Armed Forces Staff College and the Army War College.

Gunhus is a graduate of Seattle Pacific University, Lutheran Brethren Seminary in Fergus Falls, Minn., and Princeton Theological Seminary in Princeton, N.J.



RCI ARTIST RENDERING

Residential Reality:
Service members could see homes like this replace antiquated military family housing on the Monterey Peninsula as part of the Residential Communities Initiative.

Housing

Continued from Page 9

spaces, areas for physical training and small commissaries or Post Exchange shoppettes near the new housing areas, according to the RCI fact sheet. Housing communities would be combinations of two-, three- and four-bedroom houses and apartments that are energy efficient and environmentally friendly.

"We're looking for real residential communities with amenities," said Col. Kevin Rice, commandant of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and commander of DLJ and the Presidio. "We want to build communities that are 21st Century standards for security, appliances and energy efficiency. Our goal is creating modern housing soldiers, sailors, Marines, airmen and Coast Guardsmen are proud to live in."

An outline of the Army's goals for the Monterey Bay area providing safe neighborhood communities on the top of the priorities list, said Col. William Dietrick, Presidio's garrison commander. Convenient, affordable housing,

separate architectural themes for each housing area and the use of local 21st Century building codes and materials are also priorities, he said.

Several options are available for the OMC, POM, NPS and La Mesa upgrades, Dietrick said.

Existing houses could be renovated to meet modern standards, or they could be completely demolished and replaced by new housing equipped with modern electrical wiring, plumbing, heating and appliances, Dietrick said.

The idea of adding fiber optic cabling to each home for computer Internet services have also been mentioned as a possibility.

Most of the 2,268 homes are at least 40 years old. The 87 homes on the Presidio date back to early 1900s.

"These buildings need extensive repairs or renovation to modernize them, but funding isn't available," Kelly said. "Many military families can't afford the high rents or buying homes on the civilian economy."

The Presidio plans to establish an advisory committee consisting of enlisted, officers, spouses, military community mayors and community members to help steer the RCI project as the community management devel-

opment plan is formulated.

The committee would meet regularly to discuss the different phases of privatization and keep the public informed on the progress of the housing project.

A developer for the multi-billion dollar housing project could be selected as soon as August, Kelly said.

The transfer of the military housing mission and assets to the civilian partner could start new housing construction as early as September 2003.

The Presidio is the first Training and Doctrine Command installation to privatize housing management and maintenance under the RCI concept.

Currently, several Forces Command posts, Fort Carson, Colo., Fort Lewis, Wash., Fort Hood, Texas and Fort Meade, Md., have already started RCI housing projects.

Since the RCI program's beginning, the Department of the Army has invested \$62 million into the modernization project, which has yielded more than \$1.2 billion toward initial, private development.

Editor's Note: *Globe staffers Bob Britton and Mitch Frazier contributed to this story.*

Getting paid

Former promotion board chairman gives insight on what DA wants in an officer

BY BOB BRITTON

Northern California's president of the Association of the U.S. Army told officers what promotion and assignment board are looking for in today's military leaders during the quarterly meeting of the Gen. Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell AUSA Chapter March 21 at the Presidio of Monterey's theater.

Retired Maj. Gen. John Crowe pointed out what board members are looking for in officer's personnel packets. While his focus was on the officer promotion system, he told senior NCOs in the audience similar guidelines apply.

Crowe spoke from personal experience recalling his days of sitting on numerous boards at the Department of the Army level. He served numerous times as the general



Pointing It Out: Retired Maj. Gen. John Crowe, president of the Northern California region of the Association of the U.S. Army, gives officer's an inside look at promotion boards March 21 at the installation theater.

officer chairing a board consisting of up to 15 members divided into two panels.

Board members look at the whole person and details such as official DA photos, Officers Record Briefs or ORB ratings, raters comments, job descriptions, assignments, education and command time, he said.

As with any DA board, Crowe said, board members view the photos for the proper rank, ribbons or awards, fit of the uniform, unit patch and whether the individual meets the proper height and weight standards.

Official photos should be current or no older than three years if nothing has changed in that time for rank or awards, Crowe said.

Board members scale their recommendations from a high of 6+/- to a low of 2+/-, Crowe said. A 6+/- score means the person is among the top few performers, a superior performer and has potential for the next higher grade.

A 5+/- score means the soldier should be promoted ahead of his peers.

See OFFICER Page 27

Tourney nets more than \$6K for local AER

BY BOB BRITTON

Area golfers raised \$6,000 during the 13th Annual Army Emergency Relief Fund Golf Tournament held at Monterey Pines Golf Course April 27. The Fort Ord Area Retiree AER Golf Council and the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion sponsored the event. Military retirees provided the bulk of the 121 golfers playing in the tourney.

Since 1989, the AER Golf Council and its predecessor, the Monterey Bay Retired E-9 Association, have raised \$40,750 for the AER Fund.

Last year the golf tourney raised \$6,000 for the Army Emergency Relief Fund which provides emergency funds for active-duty service members and families, retirees and their families and widows and widowers.

Based on golfers' handicaps, winners earned either low gross or low net prizes. Low gross is the actual score, while low net is the score minus the handicap. For example, if a golfer has a handicap of 17 and shot a round of 80, his or her net score would be 63.

Ron Hardy earned top prize with a 67 score for the men's

low gross results. Patrick Hawthorne took second with a 69, followed by Jim Breeden at 73 and Ed Babauta finished fourth with a 74 score.

For the men's top low net golfers, Gary Becton finished first, followed by Corey Thompson, Jayvee Viaene, Jack Stewart and Dick Ely.

In the women's division, Patricia Hansen captured first place for low gross. For the women's low net scores, Un Larrabee came in first, followed by Virginia Minor, Ki Yi, Sheron Becton and Anne Marie Reinke.

During the Fort Ord Area Retiree Council meeting on May 2, Chuck Hopper and Bob Britton, secretary-treasurer and president of the AER Golf Council respectively, presented a \$6,000 check to Col. Mike Dietrick, the Presidio of Monterey garrison commander. He in turn gave the check to Mike Pablo, the AER Fund officer.

Donations included golf bags, clubs and balls from the Presidio of Monterey Post Exchange and water from the Commissary. Several area golf courses provided rounds of golf with or without carts as prizes. Terry Siegrist, chief of the Outdoor Recreation Division in the Directorate of Community Activities, gave away free weekend trips to Lake Tahoe. DCA also had free dinners at General Stilwell Community Center.

Inspired by her grandfather's military service, Shauna Caldwell became the second member in her family to attend the Defense Language Institute

Family Tradition



Handing It Over: Col. Kevin Rice, commander and commandant of DLI and the Presidio of Monterey, presents retired Maj. Joseph Rapp with a DLI 1954 diploma. Rapp was at the graduation to watch his granddaughter, Petty Officer 3rd Class Shauna Caldwell, graduate from the Basic Chinese-Mandarin Course.

BY BOB BRITTON

Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class Shauna Caldwell will remember her Chinese-Mandarin class graduation Feb. 28 for years to come.

She and her fellow Navy students were promoted early that morning, and she was named as one of the top of her class to her surprise as she graduated with honors.

The real surprise came after she and her classmates received their diplomas.

The day before, her parents

surprised her by bringing her grandfather, retired Maj. Joseph Rapp from North Carolina, for the graduation. She had no idea he would be present.

This was his first trip back to Monterey since he graduated as a Chinese-Mandarin linguist from the Army Language School here in 1954.

Col. Kevin Rice, commandant of the Defense Language Institute and commander of DLI and the Presidio of Monterey, presented Rapp with a gold-framed 1954 diploma during Caldwell's graduation ceremony.

"I had no idea he was receiving the special diploma until I got here and sat down in my seat with the rest of my class," she said. "It was a wonderful surprise. I'm so incredibly proud to carry on the family tradition of being in the military."

"It's a wonderful feeling."

After arriving at the Presidio, Caldwell was faced with the decision on which language to study and narrowed her choices to Russian, Chinese-Mandarin or Arabic.

After calling home and discovering

her grandfather had studied Chinese-Mandarin, she made her decision.

"My Chinese course was difficult and took much hard work to learn," said Rapp. "I don't think it has changed that much for students now. My course was 47 weeks long."

"I think the best part of the course for me was the reading and speaking, because I got a lot better interaction with my teachers and learned more about the Chinese culture and customs," said Caldwell.

When Rapp studied the language at the Army Language School, most of the instructional emphasis was on speaking Chinese, rather than listening, reading

or writing it.

"Speaking was the main emphasis while reading was a secondary skill," Rapp said. "Incidentally, reading was the first skill to go."

"I can still handle some general spoken phrases in Chinese, but I can't read very much at all. I can't read a Chinese newspaper."

Speaking or reading isn't a problem for Caldwell.

She was one of many DLI students sent to compete in the annual San Francisco Chinese-Mandarin speech contest that pits students against one another in a battle of prepared and impromptu speeches in the Chinese-

Mandarin language.

"Several people from my class earned first or second place in their competition," said Caldwell, who took part in the language competition last year. "It was amazing how many awards we brought back to DLI."

"Our teachers really prepared us and made sure we knew what we were doing. The differences were so vast between the DLI students and those from colleges. Some college students, who had studied Chinese for a few years, sounded like we had after only a couple of weeks of training," she said. "It was amazing how much more we knew than they did."

The Bigger Picture: Students and teachers from across the state experience language learning DLI style with cultural displays and entertainment as well as classroom demonstrations during Language Day 2002.

More than 3,000 students arrived at DLI May 3 to see for themselves what language class is all about during . . .

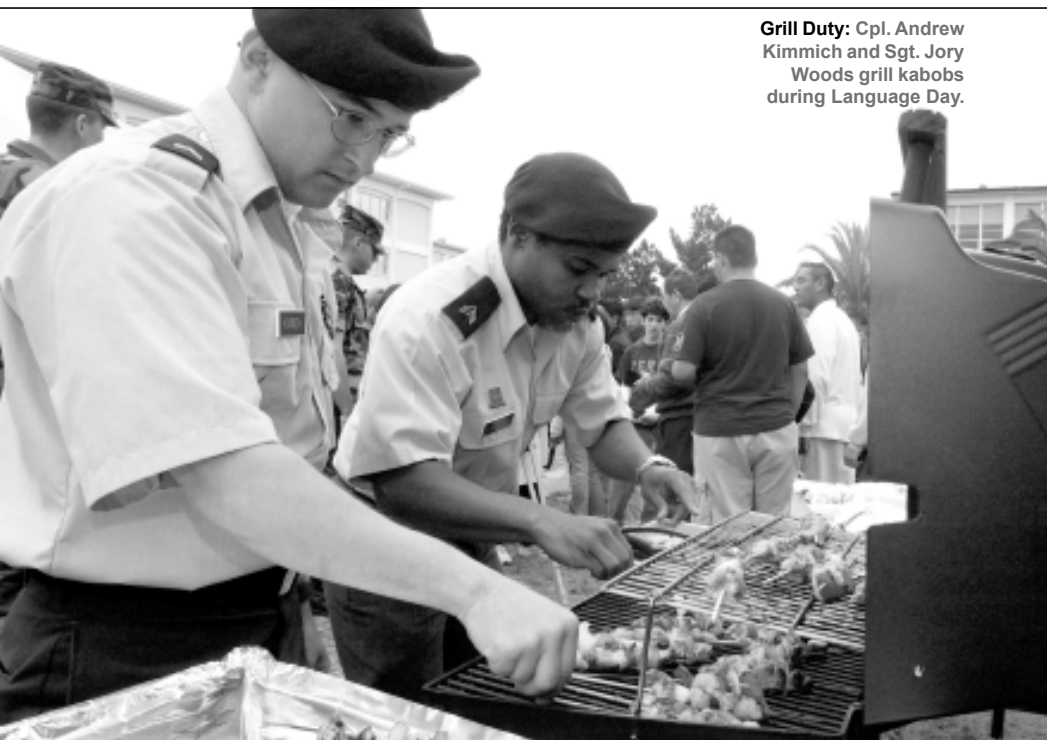
Language Day 2002

PHAN BRAND GUZMAN

MIDDLE EAST SCHOOL



Fixing Food: Sushi was one of many foods available offering a cultural experience on Language Day.



Grill Duty: Cpl. Andrew Kimmich and Sgt. Jory Woods grill kabobs during Language Day.



Trio Tunes: Marine Pfc. Gordon Olwell, Army Pfc. Akintad Faleye and Marine Lance Cpl. Nathaniel Cedroni sing a song in Spanish on the Main stage.

DLI staff and students
volunteer to make this year's
Big Sur International Marathon
an 'unmatched success'

keeping It Running

Keeping Count: Spc. Lance Hetland and Pfc. Timothy Palm, Company B, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, keep count of competitors as they cross the finish line of the Big Sur International Marathon April 28 in Carmel.



PHAN BRIAND GUZMAN

More than 10,000 runners and walkers from 28 countries competed in the 17th Annual Big Sur International Marathon April 28. The scenic and challenging course spanned 26.2 miles from Big Sur to Carmel along Highway 1. Other events included a 21-mile power walk, a 10.6-mile walk and a 5k run, all of which marathon organizers say wouldn't be successful without the support of thousands of volunteers.

"The Big Sur International Marathon is a massive undertaking and simply would not operate successfully without the tireless efforts of the members of DLI," said Wally Kastner, race director. "Year in and year out, they

have been a core of support, and we are grateful for their continued partnership with us over the years."

The Defense Language Institute provided 307 volunteers to support the marathon events ranging from putting up and taking down tents, unloading trucks, directing traffic, setting up roadside barriers, issuing refreshments to competitors and helping at the start and finish lines.

More than 160 of the volunteers came from Company B, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion.

"I wanted to come out and support all the people who trained hard every day to do something they love," said Pfc. Chantel Hardaway, Company B student volunteer.

The Big Sur International Marathon is rated the top marathon in North America because of its financial, product and service support from sponsors and volunteers, Kastner said. The race is listed among one of the 10 most difficult and challenging courses for runners and walkers in *Runner's Magazine*.

Runner Jonathan Ndambuki from Kenya crossed the finish line first with a time of 2:18:5. This is the second fastest time for all the Big Sur International Marathons held over the past 16 years.

Canadian marathoner Julie Anne White hit the finish line first for the female runners with a time of 2:51:10.

"I like to run, but an injury forced

me out this year, so I volunteered to help out," said Pfc. Christopher Orr, Company A.

DLI runners who completed the 26.2-mile Marathon course included Army Captains Ian Murdoch, Lori Carroll and Marguerite Rossiello. For the Marines, Gunnery Sgt. Thomas Morrison and Staff Sergeants Frank Alba Jr. and David Donnelly crossed the finish line after starting at Big Sur. Senior Chief Petty Officer Foy Murphy represented the Navy.

"The Big Sur International Marathon does so many things for the military community that I am more than happy to return the favor," said Pfc. Brian Kervin, Company B, student volunteer.

Making Them Smile: Dwight Johnson, DLI's internal review officer, clowns around in a banana suit during this year's Big Sur International Marathon.





Training Time:
Firefighters from 11
departments battle a
simulated blaze April 10
at the Ord Military
Community.

answering THE Call

Ord Military Community
hosts quarterly
Peninsula-wide fire training

PHAN BRIAND GUERMAN

Blinding smoke disorients and fallen beams impede firefighters, each hampered by more than 70 pounds of gear. They're forced to crawl low to escape

the worst of the flames, heat and smoke, but how do they work together to accomplish their jobs and get out alive? Eleven local fire departments gathered at the former Fort Ord April 10 for quarterly mutual aid training to

answer that question. "Training," Ord Military Community fire chief Jack Riso said. "We train our firefighters in all aspects of structural fire fighting: to suppress fires, to search

See **FIRE** Page 27

GLOBE JUNE 2002 25

Learning from the Past

BY BOB BRITTON

Black heritage, writing, editing, teaching and consulting are passions for Dr. Akasha Hull. Previously a professor of women's studies and literature at the University of California at Santa Cruz from 1988 to 2000 and of English at the University of Delaware, she has spent her life learning and educating others on the importance of understanding other cultures.

Hull brought those passions to the Presidio of Monterey Feb. 21 as she took the podium for the Defense Language Institute's Black History Month program at Price Fitness Center.

"Today, you're safe if you say black or African-American," Hull said. "If you say Negro, you might get some raised eyebrows, unless you are speaking in a context where everybody understands your using the term that was current at that particular time. It's very important because for so long, African-American or black people were not allowed to designate our feelings or senses. It was a big struggle to go from the bad 'N' word to the term Negro. Elected officials like J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI refused to use the word 'Negro' or dignify the term. That was a big issue for us back in the 1950s to 1970s.

"Negroes went from that term to 'Black' during the Civil Rights movement," she said. "Then we wanted to claim our allegiance with people from

other African decent around the globe. The way to do that was say, 'Black.' Then we would say we are black people of African descent. So, we changed from black to African-American. It all means something important to us."

Although her emphasis as a professor of Women's Studies and Literature at UC-Santa Cruz was on black women, she dealt with all ethnic backgrounds.

"My unique and particular specialty is African-American women and then American literature," Hull said. "I also taught courses about other women of color and literature. I dealt with male writers and the perspective they brought. At UC-Santa Cruz, I taught a course on Women of Color in the United States.

"I taught about cultures of African-American women, Chicanas or Latin American women, Asian-American women and Native Americans," she said. "I tried to cover all groups and bring everything into proper perspective. There are many similarities among the different women's groups. The women's studies programs gave students and teachers a broader



Hull

understanding of their own and other cultures."

During her three-decade tenure in teaching, she has authored several poems and articles, edited or co-edited several works and taught English and women's studies. "After having spent years doing a lot of technical academic writing, I'm now writing about things that are more personal, including a novel I'm working on," said Hull. "I have published many books on African-American culture, particularly African-American women. I've dealt into archives and done a lot of research unearthing important history.

"Teaching is very rewarding and interactive for me," she said. "You have your highs and lows. This is why I decided to cut back on my teaching. I'm looking for a new field to conquer."

Hull became a world traveler over her 30-year teaching career visiting places like Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Japan, England, the Caribbean, West Africa and Hawaii.

She witnessed firsthand different cultures and customs people practice around the globe.

"You experience other cultures and customs when you travel abroad," Hull said. "You get to see and appreciate the different people and how they live. You learn a lot from other people. Traveling to different countries and places teaches people how to get along with each other."

Fire

Continued from Page 25

and rescue, and to work with other fire departments. We train as much as we can, make the training as real as we can and train with other fire departments as often as we can."

OMC fire fighters provided the command staff for responders from Marina, Salinas, Salinas Rural Fire District, Pacific Grove, Seaside, Monterey, Carmel, North Monterey County, Mid Carmel Valley and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention.

The exercise sent more than 50 firefighters battling a structure fire in a multistory building with occupants trapped inside the inferno. "During the process of search, rescue and fire suppression, we simulated a lost firefighter who was found entangled under a partial structure collapse," Riso said.

Firefighters entered an old Fort Ord barracks building full of a blinding smoke that reduced visibility to two inches, said OMC Division Chief Scott Hudock, operations officer. A machine turns safe smoke, a chemical harmless to humans, other animals and plants, into the heavy smoke used in the exercise.

"We tested the county communications system and the abilities of our firefighters," said Riso, who coordinated the drill and evaluated the overall performance. "All Monterey County fire departments must have integrated communications. During this exercise we evaluated that by testing dispatchers, firefighters and command staff on proper radio procedures. We evaluated the length of time it took from dispatch to receive the call to dispatching the fire

Officer

Continued from Page 15

A score of four means the soldier should be promoted with his peers and is a solid performer with good potential.

Crowe said board members select a three level person if there is a requirement. The three-level candidate is an average performer with some potential. Soldiers with 2+/- score should not be promoted as they are considered as weak performers.

The maximum score a candidate receives is six times the number of board members. For all records reviewed, the board takes the average officers' scores to determine cutoff points. Then the scores are re-evaluated for priority to determine a narrower list of promotables, Crowe said.

During the first day of board members' evaluations, it takes them longer to review the records. By the end

of the first week, they get up to speed and review about 200 records per day.

Crowe recommended all soldiers periodically review their photos and

"It is each soldier's responsibility to ensure the accuracy of his or her personnel files. Also soldiers should look for tough assignments to take on added responsibility."

microfiche personnel records.

"It is each soldier's responsibility to ensure the accuracy of his or her

Making The Save:
Marina firefighters
pull a simulated
casualty from the
'burning building.'



agencies to their arrival on scene."

Ten engines and 50 firefighters, including evaluators, participated in the drill.

"This training is invaluable," Riso said, "and we hold these drills as often as possible, though we are required to hold them quarterly. Training together is a good way to ensure that all the departments have the same capabilities in equipment and professional qualification standards and can interact as teams," he added.

personnel files," he said. "Also soldiers should look for tough assignments to take on added responsibilities."

After Crowe finished talking, he helped chapter officers make award presentations.

Julie Webster, the chapter's president, received the AUSA Regional President's Award. Darlene Devlin, wife of the former Defense Language Institute commandant Daniel Devlin, received the region's outstanding civilian of the year award.

Monterey City Manager Fred Meurer received an award for the City of Monterey for the city's 20-year support of the local AUSA activities.

The DLI's 10-miler team, Wally Kastner and the Big Sur International Marathon were also recognized for supporting the first Army birthday run last year and the Kiwanis Club of Monterey.

Other honorees included the DLI Public Affairs Office and the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion.



Picture Perfect: This restored painting by artist Allison Stilwell was donated by her family to California State University at Monterey Bay April 17. The painting originally adorned the walls of Stilwell Hall, a soldier's club at Fort Ord. The Chinese characters here are Stilwell's signature on the artwork.

